

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
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For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

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EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

Its Value to the American Farmer.—With the exception of the grasses, including meadows and pasturage, Indian corn is by far the most important of any single product of the United States, agricultural or manufactured. The production of this grain for 1850, was returned by the United States Official Reports, as exceeding 592,000,000 bushels. The growth of that year must have been largely exceeded since. If we assume the quantity raised in a favorable season as 600,000,000 bushels, and estimate it at 40 cents per bushel—which we think below its average price—the value of one year's crop of grain will reach the enormous sum of \$240,000,000.

The Extent of its Cultivation.—There is no one object of agricultural attention so widely diffused throughout the Union as Indian corn; none so generally adapted to every climate and soil; and none which, on the whole, is so useful, and subserves so great a variety of purposes. It grows successfully from the shores of Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Its maximum of production is immediately north of the Ohio river, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; although some hundreds of miles either north or south of this latitude, it is, perhaps, one of the most profitable crops that can occupy the attention of the farmer.

Its Adaptability to Soil and Climate is unequaled by any other plant. Although a considerable and prolonged degree of heat is required to mature Indian corn, the clear, dry summer atmosphere of America is, almost any where south of 47° north latitude, suited to ripening it. Its flexibility of character enables it speedily to conform to the new circumstances under which it may be placed. On removing the seed from the middle to the northern States, an immediate

change takes place, which is increased by every subsequent move to a higher latitude. There we have the stalk diminished to a mere dwarf, not exceeding three to four and a half feet in height; bearing one or two diminutive ears of rounded grains, deeply imbedded in the cob, and ripening in a little more than sixty days after planting. The same seed, when removed to our southern latitudes, shoots up with stalwart growth, frequently reaching from 15 to 18 feet, and bearing a heavy ear, of large diameter, and loaded with long indented kernels, but slightly attached to the cob.*

Its Uses.—Corn has formed no inconsiderable portion of the food of men and animals, from the first settlement of America to the present time. No one article of human food has been made to assume so great a variety of combinations, nor has been presented in so many and so attractive dishes, in every one of which it is highly relishable and perfectly wholesome. The Aborigines justly celebrate their green corn feasts, typifying as they do the most important and cherished of their earthly gifts. At a later period of the year, with a small pouch of the ripened, roasted grains, they pursue their enterprizes of hunting and of war, for hundreds of miles through the trackless wilderness, with no other sustenance.

Every domestic animal and fowl is fond of this grain, and eat it with equal voracity, whether green or ripened, raw or cooked; and we much doubt if there is any other food that will produce, when fed to man or animals, a greater amount of flesh and fat, at the same cost of raising, than corn.

Indian corn is made to subserv other purposes than those of food. It is extensively manufactured into starch; it has sometimes been converted into oil, and molasses; and from no other article is drawn a tithe of the alcohol consumed in the United States, which is furnished by Indian corn. The detestable use that is made of the greater portion of this last product, evinces the ingenuity of man, in perverting to the vilest purposes, the best gift of a benignant Providence.

* Since writing the above, we have conversed with the Rev. Mr. Tanner, a highly intelligent and truthful Native, who was born and is now settled near the Red River of the North, flowing into Hudson's Bay, who says, fine crops of Indian corn, and wheat, are raised by the whites and natives at Pambina, (accent on the last syllable, pronounced as *one*), at Fort Garry, near Lake Winnipeg, and at Lake Manitoba, still farther north, about 52°. Long, full ears, with heavy, large kernels, of the white flint variety, are raised to the extent of 40 bushels or more per acre. But they can only maintain this standard of quality and productiveness so far north, by the careful selection of the largest and fullest ears for seed.

As Forage.—Indian corn has of late years become an important element. We question if any of the grasses or clovers or vetches, can be made to yield a more abundant or profitable crop of green or dried food. The growth is certain, when judiciously sown, its yield large, and the stalks are nutritious and greedily devoured by all the herbivorous animals.

The Soil for Indian Corn should always be friable, rich, and well drained. It is not essential, however, whether it be a light sand or a tolerably heavy clay, if the former be sufficiently adhesive, and the latter porous or thoroughly underdrained. A dry soil is required to make an early and sure growth, and a strong soil is necessary for a heavy growth.

Preparation of the Soil.—Deep plowing is the best safeguard against drouth, and is essential to a large corn crop. If the soil is not deep enough to justify deep plowing one must be contented with a smaller yield, unless you add largely of appropriate manures. A rich sod or growth of clover, when turned under, furnishes an excellent food for the growth of Indian corn. Whatever manures are used, should be plowed in, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. By distributing them through it, the roots have a steady support during the entire growth of the corn; when, if placed in the hill, they would give an early and undue growth of stalk, which would not be sustained later in the season, and thus leave the grain only partially filled and shrunken. If the soil be stiff or cloddy, the harrow should be used till the ground is thoroughly mellow; and if this proves inefficient, bring in the heavy field-roller to pulverize the intractable clods.

Manures Best Suited to Corn.—Scarcely any fertilizer comes amiss to the corn-field. Whatever its origin, whether vegetable, animal or mineral, it is generally acceptable to corn; no matter if fresh or decomposed, mixed or simple, all is greedily devoured by this voracious feeder. You can hardly put on too much manure for corn, nor is there any crop that better repays its application.

Kinds of Seed.—There are numerous varieties of corn in use in every section of the country; and these varieties are gradually changing by the different modes of cultivation and selection, from the change of seasons, and other circumstances by which they may be surrounded. The best seed is always that which is found to yield with the greatest abundance and certainty, on any given field. There is more of oil in some

as in the rice and pop corn; a greater proportion of gluten in others. But these differences in their relative composition are nearly immaterial for the general purposes of feeding, and either may be most appropriately raised, according as it is found to yield the greatest quantity of shelled pounds of grain per acre.

Weight of Seed.—Regard should be paid to the weight per bushel, as there is sometimes a difference of 15 or 20 per cent. in the weight of equal bulks. The standard weight is 56 pounds; but most sound, northern corn exceeds this, and in some instances has been known to weigh 64 pounds per bushel; while most of the southern falls below 54 pounds. The season has much to do with weight, a very dry summer, like the last, giving a lighter grain than ordinary seasons; while a wet or cold summer gives a kernel that shrinks much more in curing. We purchased a large quantity of choice northern white flint corn this winter, and found that it fell below the legal standard of weight, when, heretofore, the same kind of corn we have had from the same fields, for several previous years, has invariably exceeded the standard weight.

Selecting Seed.—Corn is greatly improved from year to year, by carefully selecting such ears as are longest, soundest, best filled, and most abundant on a single stalk. These should be carefully set apart before the stalks are cut, and allowed to ripen fully while standing in the field, without cutting the stalk either at the top or bottom, or trimming the leaves. The only justification for deviating from this rule is, when there is danger of frost; then the whole stalk should be cut at the root, and stooked out till properly cured. In planting, the small end of the ear should be rejected for seed. Some very careful farmers also throw by the irregular kernels near the butt, but this we deem superfluous nicety. When kept dry, cool and free from air, the vitality of the seed, like wheat, may be deemed almost illimitable.

Preparing the Seed.—Many soak the seed in a solution of saltpetre for 24 hours before planting; others use urine, weak ley, brine, &c. A good steep is $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of saltpetre, 2 qts. of salt, 3 qts. of soft soap, added to 3 gallons of rain water. After soaking at blood-heat for 15 to 40 hours, roll in plaster and plant before the seed becomes dry. But when thus prepared, care must be used to deposit it in moist ground, or the incipient germ, which has started by the soaking, will be arrested and killed. While some have perceived no benefit from this practice, others have found great advantage in the more early and rapid growth of the plant. It has this certain benefit where crows and squirrels abound, it prevents the destruction of the seed by these marauders, as the taste of three or four of these pickled kernels suffices to drive them from the seed. Another pretty efficient preventive to these depredations, is to pour a pint of boiling tar diluted in water over a bushel of seed corn placed in a barrel, stirring the corn very briskly till every grain becomes coated with the tar.

Time of Planting.—This must depend on the season, the soil, and the climate. When danger from nipping frosts is no longer to be anticipated, and the ground is dry and warm, corn may be planted. The most economical way of doing this, is by the seed-planter. This is drawn by a horse and furrows the land, drops the seed in any required quantity and at regular distances, and covers and rolls it at a single operation, getting over eight to twelve acres per day, according to the distance of the rows, and all is accomplished much more evenly than is usually done by hand. The use of this labor-saving implement, does not leave the hills in such accurate squares, as when the ground is furrowed at right angles, and the seed dropped by hand. But this is not of material consequence, when the harrow is used in subsequent cultivation. If the ground is light, and especially, if either sandy or abounding in clods, the field-roller should be used to level and compact the surface.

Distance of Planting.—A usual distance for northern or smaller corn is, in squares, of three to four feet, with three or four stalks in each hill. Light soils and larger corn require a greater distance.

Cultivating.—We have known a large field, and that not the best corn-land, to produce at the rate of seventy bushels per acre without the use of a hoe. Most people defer the cultivation too long. This gives the weeds a start, and requires much more labor to extirpate them than if commenced earlier. By starting the harrow lengthwise of the rows as soon as the plants show themselves above ground, the weeds will be pretty effectually eradicated, the soil kept loose, and the plants will grow apace. There should be sufficient grain planted, that you can afford to lose some plants by the harrow-teeth. The remaining ones, if somewhat disturbed in their nest, will thrive all the better for this rough usage. The cultivator may be subsequently and frequently used between the rows; and if weeds get into the hills, the hand may be used for their removal. No plowing is necessary, unless the plants have been so long neglected, as to have permitted the weeds so large a growth as to require turning under. We believe in one deep and thorough plowing, with the sward or stubble plow, to be followed by the subsoil plow if necessary. Subsequent to this, the only stirring of the earth is required at the surface to keep it light and rough so as to radiate and imbibe heat readily, and as a necessary consequence, to absorb largely of atmospheric moisture. The plow, or deeply-working with any implement, after the roots have struck out—which is very early in the life of plants—checks the growth and is a positive injury. We are no advocates for hilling the corn, unless in a stiff and moist soil; all sandy and light lands should be cultivated entirely level. When the corn begins to shade the ground, so as to check the growth of weeds, it may be safely left to itself.

Topping Corn was once almost universally in vogue, but is now generally discontinued. It is much better to cut it up by the roots.

bind and place it in stooks, when the grain has become glazed, or there is any danger of frost or the stalks are required for fodder.

Preserving the Stalks.—Many leave the stalks standing in the field and turn their cattle upon them to eat and trample in the mud as they choose. This waste can only be justified where there is more than can be eaten with economical management, and the labor of housing and preparing is greater than their value when properly fed. Nowhere at the north can this slovenly method be justified. Wherever hay commands six to eight dollars per ton, cornstalks are worth taking care of, and this has been the case almost every where in the United States during the last year or two. The stalks should be left in stooks till thoroughly dried, (and they require a great deal of drying, which is slowly accomplished at the season of the year when they are cured,) then placed securely in stacks or under sheds. Stacks should be made on a foundation of poles or timbers, and with large poles in the center to continue to the top. This will insure a current of air that effectually prevents injury, though the stalks may be put up somewhat uncured. Long exposure to the elements, wastes the nutritive and more relishable portions of the stalk, and when thus neglected, less will be eaten and this will not yield as much nutriment.

Using Stalks for Fodder.—They are generally fed by throwing on the ground uncut, but this is a wasteful practice, and it is seldom that they are half consumed unless the cattle are kept at the point of starvation. By cutting and crushing into small pieces with some of the best stalk-cutters, then moistened and sprinkled with chaff, meal, &c., all the stalks, leaves and tops will be greedily eaten; and thus fed, they will keep any thing but hard-working animals in excellent condition. The most observing northern farmers estimate the average value of cornstalks for fodder, to be greater than the entire cost of raising the crop, thus leaving the grain a clear profit.

For Soiling. Indian corn has become an important article of cultivation of late years. We are confident it will soon become an indispensable staple, where much summer and winter forage is required. The growth is rapid and certain, the yield enormous, and the stalks and leaves are unsurpassed for producing a large flow of rich milk. It is equally useful when fed to all animals, as a substitute for clover or the grasses. When these fail, from a dry season or other cause, a crop of cornstalks is invaluable. The corn may be sown in drills, at the rate of one and a half or two bushels of seed per acre in a rich soil, throughout the season of vegetation. Two crops may be grown on the same field when early sown. Keep the soil loose and the weeds down till the young plants get a start, when they will take care of themselves. The stalks may be cut and fed green, or cured and put by for winter feeding.

He who marries a beauty only, is like a buyer of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fireside blaze.

For the American Agriculturist.

POULTRY FEEDING—WHITE SHANGHAIS.

I was pleased to read your invitation for information relative to poultry, not because I desired or expected to write anything myself, but because of the importance (in my opinion) of thoroughly understanding the good, bad, or indifferent qualities of the several varieties of fowls, and the best means for their management, to make it profitable as well as a pleasure to keep them. I have for several years kept poultry, and during that time have tried the qualities of several varieties. Last season I kept a variety called the *Wild West Indian Games*, a very handsome bird, hardy and good layers. I have also tried the *Brahma Pootras*, *Grey Shanghais*, and last of all, the *pure White Shanghais*. I am satisfied that your correspondent, W. D., never kept this last named variety; had he done so, I have no doubt but he would have made an exception in favor of these, in his general condemnation of the *Shanghais*—I agree with him as to the ordinary variety. The *White*, instead of being unsightly, unprofitable, gross feeders, coarse meated, &c., are exactly the reverse; being a very handsome fowl both in shape and color, they are short-legged, have short, compact bodies, and as layers are superior to any kind of fowls that I have ever kept. They have continued to lay all winter, not being affected at all by the coldest weather. They are very easy to raise, and early come to maturity; the meat is said to be very fine for the table. I never kept a fowl that appeared to be less troubled with the cold weather than this variety. I am so well pleased with the very fine qualities of these fowls, that I shall take pains to introduce them in this vicinity as much as possible this season, by disposing of the eggs at a low price.

My plan of feeding has been, to keep buck-wheat and corn where the fowls could have access to it at all times; once a day to give them meal, wet with hot water, and fed while hot, and some three or four times a week to feed them raw cabbage, turnips, or onions, chopped fine. The latter I give as often as once a week. I also keep lime, or some other substance, where they can have access, to aid in forming the shell. There is one point in which, I think, your correspondents do you a wrong, (perhaps an unintentional one on their part,) and that is, to write a most excellent advertisement in the shape of a communication. If they have fowls to dispose of, and desire the fact made known publicly, they should send you an advertisement and pay for its insertion, at the same time they might write a communication for your reading columns, giving a description of their poultry, experience in raising, &c., and referring the reader to the advertisement for terms, &c. I look upon your paper as the most valuable agricultural paper with which I am acquainted, and such is the universal sentiment of all who read. You ought to have a very large subscription list.

Hartford, Ct.

Guilt is best discovered by its own fears.

BRISTOL COUNTY (MASS.) AG. SOCIETY.

ADDRESS OF HON. JACOB MILLER.

We have upon our table, awaiting examination, a number of valuable Reports of County Agricultural Societies, for 1854. Among those of especial interest are reports from the Counties of Bristol, Berkshire, and Middlesex, in Massachusetts. We have also before us the reports of the committees for 1854, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, with the schedule of prizes for 1855.

We have just been looking over the first-named, that of Bristol County, which contains the address of Hon. Jacob W. Miller, of New-Jersey, and several valuable reports of committees. The address is a very able one. We have only room for the following extracts, which, while showing its general character, will be found quite interesting withal:

Husbandry is no longer a servile employment in Massachusetts. Commencing a necessity, genius and skill have advanced it to an art. Liberal wealth, cultivated taste, and scientific knowledge, now do homage to agriculture. Retiring merchants, opulent manufacturers, statesmen and philosophers, seek repose and enjoyment in rural occupations. And even he, whose renown as statesman, orator, and civilian filled the world, preferred to die the farmer of Marshfield, surrounded by the rustic scenery and rural beauties which his classic taste had prepared for his home and for his grave. Among the many trophies which his giant intellect has won in the forum and the senate—among the thousand monuments which his admiring countrymen may erect to his name, that old ocean-farm which his hand cultivated will survive them all in the recollection of the farmer of Massachusetts; and, so long as grass grows and water runs, associate the name of Daniel Webster with the agriculture of New-England.

Whence comes it, then, that the votaries of a pursuit demanding industry, learning, and intelligence, fail to enjoy that deferential regard which envelops the learned professions in an atmosphere of respectful consideration? Before an answer could be framed for this query, it is necessary to clear away an impediment, which obstructs the very threshold. A cant phrase has of late become current among demagogues, who burn incense before a wooden idol, which they are pleased to christen as the "dignity of labor." This complimentary adulation may catch voters at the poll, but conveys a fallacy inadmissible, when we are in search of sterling truth. There exists neither dignity, nor a phantom of dignity, in labor unconnected with intelligence. On the contrary, sheer muscular effort converts a man into a machine; the instrument by which the power of inertia is overcome, and particles of matter removed from one position into another. This function may be performed by every mule, water-wheel, and steam-engine in the land. But when strength is actuated by a laudable object, and guided to its intended results by combined intellect and knowledge, then indeed labor becomes venerable. Only as the joint offspring of mind and matter, it is clothed with dignity. To consummate this nuptial union of action with study and reflection; to connect labor, thought, and science by a holy alliance; and thus to confer a real dignity and efficiency upon three-fourths of the human race, is the high problem reserved for solution by this nineteenth century. Let us review some of the means of achieving an enterprise, which, if anything mortal can be so characterized,

is indeed godlike. Had man been created without the gregarious instinct, he would ever have remained a mere barbarian. The ideas and experience of a solitary savage perish with him: the ideas and experience of millions of savages congregated during thousands of years, thrown by juxtaposition into one fermenting and teeming mass, have transformed this savage into a philosopher. Armed with the telescope and microscope, the chemical bath and the electric battery, the pristine barbarian now unveils nature, traces her combinations on this our globe, and announces her laws, among the inaccessible orbs of the milky way. The smooth marble is not self-polished, but derives its lustre from the friction of another similar fragment. The rough mind becomes polished by friction against other minds equally rough. Association, then, reciprocal movement, interchange, are the sole basis of improvement, alike in rational and material, in mental as well as in physical constitution.

The operation of this gregarious tendency is counteracted among farmers by the very nature of their pursuits. Their residence must necessarily be separated by considerable distances, and the brief intervals of labor can be enjoyed only occasionally in familiar intercourse.

Hence the distinction between urban and rural population; between the acute, bustling, sharp-witted, speculative artisan, and the slow, steady, reflective, sagacious husbandman. To compensate this disparity, the social principle must be summoned into activity; and agricultural societies seem the best, nay, the only practicable remedy. Celebrations, then, such as this, which now concentrates a wide district, may be considered as the preliminary step towards realization of the true dignity of labor. Remote friends are here collected to interchange ideas and experiences, to compare machinery and practices, to distribute novel seeds, or exhibit choice animals, and, beyond all, to exalt the intellectual faculties by emulation and reciprocal contact. This goodly company is a whetstone to sharpen ingenuity, a stimulant to amicable and honorable rivalry, a friction of mind against mind, polishing and invigorating at every encounter.

Thus can the union be consummated between reflection and action, between acute mind and indefatigable body. The dignity of labor will cease to be mere cant, when the sound mind, actuating a robust body, reconciles the maximum of produce to the minimum of effort.

Swerving a little from the main line of argument, let me suggest that a demarkation quite too strict has been drawn between the garden and the farm. Why should the production of the most costly and tender plants be depreciated as a mere culinary accomplishment—the dandyism of agriculture? The process by which delicate exotics can be acclimated, and naturalized to our soil and sky; the test of various manures; the efficacy of novel tools and engines, with a multitude of details, ought to form the subject of restricted and partial experiment, before we hazard their adoption into the routine of general practice; hence the garden ought frequently to be regarded as a chemical laboratory, in which the intelligent farmer preludes a more expensive and expansive experiment. Excepting maize and tobacco, the produce of our agriculture consists chiefly of an alien vegetation; while the turkey is the sole tenant of the farm-yard whose ancestors have not been imported.

One benefit is already assured. The exercise of agriculture will rise in the scale of society from a mere vocation into a profession, as soon as a well-cultivated farm becomes the index of a well-cultivated intel-

lect. Other advantages will follow. The promised land lies before you. It is your inheritance. Improve it by your industry, and embellish it by your intelligence and taste; and then the power and glory of our Republic will rest upon its true foundation—the fertility of its broad lands, and prosperity and virtue of its hardy yeomanry.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Through the kindness of the Secretary we have received a copy of the above Report for 1854. We believe no other Society issues their annual report with so much promptness. We have before alluded to the indefatigable energy of the very efficient Secretary. We are also free to say, that there is no other agricultural publication which we read with more interest, and real profit, than the one now before us. We think we can in no way benefit our readers at large, more than by giving them frequent extracts from this work, and we shall from time to time do so, as we have opportunity to examine and prepare them. We commence in this number with a valuable article on the

CULTURE OF THE HOP.

This subject is treated under several distinct heads, giving its History, Location, Soil and Mode of Culture, Setting the Poles, Drying, Bailing and Bagging, Cost and Profit of Raising, Diseases, and Uses. Omitting the History, we commence with the

Location.—The land designed for a hop plantation should be as free from exposure to the winds as possible, since at certain seasons it is liable to be greatly injured. Level ground is better than a hillside.

The hop is said by some to flourish best in a moist climate. The finest varieties are cultivated to the highest degree of perfection in England, the climate of which we have already alluded to in a former part of this Report. And English writer affirms that the north of England and Scotland are too cold for the successful cultivation of these varieties of the hop, and suggests that if it is at all attempted on a large scale, or in field culture, the coarse, hardy Flemish redbine be used. The latitude of Edinburgh is 55° 57', that of Boston 42° 21'. The mean annual temperature of the former is 47° 1' F., that of the latter 48° 9'—showing but a slight difference. But a comparison of the mean spring and summer heat of the two places shows a very marked difference. Our winters are far colder, and our summers far hotter, than those of Scotland; or, to resort to accurate statistics, the mean temperature of the growing months for the two places is as follows:

Edinburgh.	Boston.
deg.	deg.
April.....44.1 Fahr.	April.....47.4 Fahr.
May.....50.3 "	May.....56.5 "
June.....56.0 "	June.....66.2 "
July.....58.7 "	July.....71.6 "
August.....56.8 "	August.....69.4 "
September.....53.4 "	September.....62.2 "
October.....49.8 "	October.....51.5 "

This shows a very marked difference in our favor, so far as requisite heat is concerned; and on this point there seems to be no reason why we may not, by proper cultivation, grow the finest varieties with complete success. It has been said that the plant is indigenous to our State:

Soil and Mode of Culture.—The hop may be cultivated with success in a great variety of soils; but it flourished best in a deep, rich, mellow loam, with a subsoil of medium stiffness. In general, it may be said that good

corn land is good hop land. The soil of Wilmington, one of the first and largest towns engaged in hop growing, is generally of a poor and light description—a sandy loam; and it is worthy of remark, that the hops are better on soils which will raise only from a quarter to half a pound to a hill than on those which raise a pound or a pound and a half.

The roots of the hop extend to great depths when the soil is of suitable character and properly prepared, and the best cultivators take great pains to loosen and pulverize it thoroughly and to manure it well. The first plowing should be ten or twelve inches deep. The hop farmers of Kent and Surrey, among the most noted hop districts in England, first plow very deep, and plant with some cleansing crop, and then manure with twenty-five or thirty loads of good barnyard manure per acre. The land is then frequently sown with turnips, when sheep are folded upon it in the early part of winter; after which it is deeply trenched and thrown into ridges, to lie, during the rest of the winter, exposed to the frosts and air. The trenching is done with the spade, two spits deep, in the most thorough manner; but a more economical method is by the trench plow, or by the Michigan sod and subsoil plow.

The hop is commonly propagated from cuttings, and sometimes by young plants grown from the seed. The cuttings may be taken fresh from the crown of the long roots, and planted directly in land previously prepared for them; or they may be rooted after the manner of layers, and then planted; or the fresh cuttings may be rooted in a bed, and transplanted from that to the place intended for them. Cuttings which have been rooted generally grow more rapidly and arrive at maturity earlier than fresh cuttings, which gives them an advantage.

When shoots are to be used as layers they may be twisted at the joint above which they are to be buried in soil, and bent down and fastened, and then covered up. This is usually done in a careless manner at the first hoeing, the loose, straggling vines being buried up without any particular regard to depth or neatness; and when the vines are covered in this manner, they are not long in taking root. As soon as they have taken root, they may be cut from the parent stalk and transplanted into the ground prepared for them, each slip being six or eight inches long, and having three or four eyes, or joints. When it is designed to treat the cuttings in the nursery bed, they are taken from the crown of the root or from the stalk of old plants at the time of dressing in spring, which will be hereafter mentioned, and allowed to remain in the bed till they are well rooted. The cuttings are made about eight inches long; and if they contain more than four buds or joints, they are trimmed. Care should be taken to allow only one male plant to a field, and it may be set by the side of the road at considerable distance from the field and left to take care of itself. This caution can not be too strictly observed; for our hops have deteriorated from too much seeding, which has arisen from allowing the male plants to increase. Some allow one male plant to fifty, and set it in the field with the rest. This is too much; for, where hops are over-seeded, they ripen prematurely, and turn brown so fast as not to give time to pick them in the proper state of maturity. If any male plants are allowed to stand in the field, one hill to five acres is enough, and care should be taken to prevent them from multiplying.

(To be Continued.)

It is chiefly young ladies of narrow understanding who wear shoes too small for them.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE CHIEF CROPS OF THE SOUTH.

Corn and cotton in the cotton planting States have, by common custom, become the universal crops of extensive cultivation. How far this shift is correct, is not entirely proved by its universality, nor by the prejudices which sustain it in the minds of planters. Indian corn, indigenous to the soil, was perhaps the most convenient and profitable when the country was first settled, and when an abundant and easily prepared crop, to supply the wants of both man and beast, was a requirement of the times. In this relative value, it still is the most valuable crop grown on the virgin soils of the Middle and Southern of the Western States, for it luxuriates upon the vegetable matter abounding in new soil, and with little preparation and indifferent culture, yields large returns for labor bestowed. Such, however, is not the case in the older States, where the cream of the land has been stolen away imperceptibly by the most exhausting system to which tilled soil has ever been subjected; and taking ten years' cropping together, the Indian corn crop is the most uncertain we can plant. It is difficult to grow on any but virgin or alluvial soil, and drouths of summer, except in extraordinary and most favorable seasons, cut it off to ruinous extent. The corn-crib is called the store-house of the planter in the South, and indeed it is his main dependence. But this is only because he is not accustomed to interweave other crops with the cultivation of cotton. On improved and well prepared soil, barley and wheat would yield more bushels of grain of more value to the planter than Indian corn. In fact, barley is the most valuable grain which we cultivate at the South. If sown at the proper season, it readily perfects itself from the winter moisture in the earth, and yields heavily. It is fine soiling for all kinds of stock, and comes into harvest in May, a time when a few days can be spared from the cotton crop without detriment to its growth or production. Its grain is so well protected, that it is not liable to be spoiled by exposure to the weather, and it may lie any length of time in the straw, when drily housed, without being injured. A barley crop sown with guano, cotton seed, or well prepared compost manure, after the cotton crop is gathered in December and January, would come off sufficiently early to sow the stubble down in peas to be turned under in autumn, and the rotation of small grain with this system pursued, would be the best and most efficient mode of improving our lands. It would also be fitted to the economical and easy cultivation of the after cotton crop, by the plowing under of the herbage in the fall, which would thoroughly be decomposed by the next spring.

Barley, ground and mixed with straw, reduced to chaff by a cutting machine, is better food for horses and cattle than any preparation of Indian corn, and to those persons who have not mills, simply soaking the grain in water is a fine preparation for feeding to horses. Swine fatten and keep in condition more easily on barley than on corn. As a conclusive argument in its favor, more barley can be cheaply grown on an acre of improved dry upland, than we can grow of corn. Wheat, sown with guano in like manner after the cotton crop, would come in at a season when the harvesting could be attended to without detriment, and after the cotton crop is laid by, and in the interval between that time and the commencement of picking, the threshing and preparing it for market or the mill, could be attended to without hindrance. The middlings, shorts and bran of a large wheat crop, all mixed together, would go far to feed the plantation

stock, and negroes would relish wheaten bread as a change for the corn bread usually allowed to them.

We would, from these few reasons stated, and many more needless to mention, recommend the reduction of the corn crop to such a degree as would throw all lands not naturally producing Indian corn well, into wheat, barley, rye and oats.

We could then cultivate our titled crops well and easily, and the avenues the system would open for improvement would soon repay for the experiment. We know that these recommendations will be met by all the objections which prejudice and the tyranny of custom engender in those who cleave to old practices and theories, but as they are convictions of true policy, we have no hesitation in making them.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

COOKING POULTRY FEED.

While one party is ever ready to quote the saying of that man who, suffering from indigestion, the result probably of over-indulgence, and due rather to his excess than the want of skill in the class of whom he spoke, growled forth that "God sent food, and the devil sent cooks," another claims for cookery the dignity of a science. Without entering into the dispute, we were led to think of it while feeding our feathered flock in the snow and hard weather a short time since.

Although the results of our experience must of necessity be published too late to be of much service now, yet they may turn to account, during the biting east winds of March and April, and in the raw cold rain we sometimes have during those months. They may also save a trifle in the mealman's bill.

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," we were provided with all the means and appliances that are considered necessary to resist cold, but were suffering from it; when being struck with the remark of a man to whom we gave some fuel, that "if it is only a potato, it does twice the good if eaten *hot*," we thought we would test his assertion with our fowls.

Till now, we had belonged to a numerous class, who are disposed to allow a natural course to everything, without perhaps considering enough how far we had violated the original laws by the habits and duties we had imposed. We had given good corn and meal, but, spite of them, the appearance of our fowls was anything but satisfactory, and as we looked with something like despondency on those that won prizes last year, and were expected to do the same again, we thought of the poor man's hot potato. They were then standing each on one leg, head and tail drooping, feathers loose and ruffled, the wind was turning them into the semblance of "Friezelands," and they seemed to lack the courage or inclination to change their positions. Struck by the thought we went to the kitchen. Steaming hot water in which some mutton had been boiled, a few potatoes, a little dripping and some meal, enabled us to make a smoking dish of savory food, with which we issued to the yard.

"We will not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau, if fowls confabulate or no."

But it is certain that either by smell or instinct, they perceived our intent, for they crowded round us, and as they eagerly devoured the smoking morsels we threw down, we vowed to give our readers our experience of cookery for poultry. In half an hour they were walking cheerfully, with heads and tails erect, their combs had assumed a healthy color, their plumage was smooth, and they were evidently warm and satisfied.

Since then, we have saved for mixing their food much of the kitchen water that formerly was thrown away. We have become poultry

caterers and poultry cooks, and our reward has been to see our *protéges* in as good condition as if there were no snow on the ground, or frost in the air. Laying has gone on regularly. The present price of food has done much to make some lessen their stock, and to deter others from having any; but it is wonderful how many helps there are, even in the smallest and most economical family. Pot liquor, the water in which plates and dishes from the table are washed; bread, from toast and water; the inevitable crumbs and small pieces of bread at every meal; scraps of cooked meat, that which has served for broth or gravy; all these chopped up together and given warm form poultry cookery.

But the most important part is, they are not extras, but substitutes. They supply the place of other food, and they tend to lessen that "nightmare" of many amateurs, indeed of all who are not engaged in agriculture—we mean the corn bill.

Poultry Chronicle.

CUTTING MASHING AND COOKING FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

There can be no question as to the advantages and economy of cutting roots for both sheep and cattle. These animals are furnished with only one row of incisor or cutting teeth; and however admirably these teeth are adapted for nipping off the grass, they are by no means so well constituted for dividing large roots, and indeed this can not be done without a considerable expenditure of muscular power, which is equivalent to the expenditure of so much food.

Besides this, when turnips are fed off in the field without being cut, a considerable portion of the root is soiled and wasted, and particularly the rootlets and lower parts. The effect of leaving these fragments is injurious to the land, and tends to produce club-root in the future turnip crop. When the turnips are cut up by a proper machine, such as Gardner's turnip-cutter, the whole is consumed, no part is wasted, and the turnips are eaten by the animal with very little expenditure of labor, as the fragments are at once submitted to the molar teeth, which, besides being much more powerful are placed nearer the center of motion than the nippers, and thus can be more easily exercised. It is of course of much greater importance to cut swedes than white turnips for sheep, in consequence of their much greater solidity.

Another advantage in cutting turnips for fattening sheep is that more time is afforded for eating oil-cake, or other concentrated food, as well as for rumination. Many persons prefer Gardner's turnip-cutter, for cattle as well as sheep, as being less liable to produce choking than when the slices are broad and flat. With regard, however, to mashing and cooking roots, we believe that for either oxen or sheep there is no advantage whatever, the labor and fuel is entirely lost. Trials that have been made are altogether unfavorable. Mr. Walker, of Haddington, N. B., found five oxen and heifers on steamed turnips, &c., to cost £5 19s. more during the period of the experiment, than the same number on food uncooked. It is indeed agreeable to the constitution, and capacious stomachs, and powerful digestive organs of these animals, that roots should be consumed in a raw state.

There is only one animal, that is the pig, for which cooking is advantageous. This animal has only one stomach, which somewhat resembles that of man, and accordingly it is advantageous to prepare the food and assist the digestive organs. Besides which, boiled roots are more palatable to the animal, and will be partaken to a much larger

extent, than if raw. And as roots are cheaper than meal in proportion to the nourishment contained, there is a decided advantage in using them in combination. It is unnecessary, however, to boil roots for store pigs. Although boiled roots have not been found advantageous for fattening cattle, yet when milk is the object they have been found to answer the purpose of the cowkeeper, and to produce a larger quantity of this secretion.

Prize Essay by W. C. Spooner.

CULTIVATION OF SANDY SOILS—LONG ISLAND.

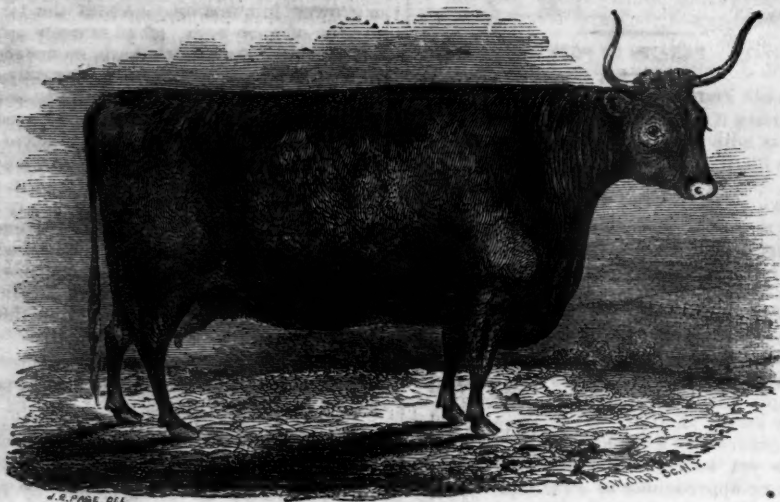
A large portion of the soil of the country is of this class, and very little of it is under what may be called good cultivation. The greater part is managed on the skinning or starvation system. That these soils possess many advantages, has been long acknowledged by those who have given the subject the least consideration, while their peculiar adaptation to the culture of root-crops is now generally admitted. The absence of alumina and their porous character rendering them unable, in a great measure, to retain moisture, the best portions of manure are lost, either by percolation or evaporation; and hence has arisen a great objection to the cultivation of this class of soil, which their cheapness, ease of tillage, and facility for raising early crops, do not seem to have obviated. And yet that such soil can be well and profitably cultivated has been long known; witness the barren sand of Belgium and the estates of Coke and Hatherton in England, or, nearer home, the blowing sand near Albany, and some small portions of Long-Island. Their adaptation also for sheep husbandry is well known; and yet, within a few miles of this great city are thousands of acres every way capable of supporting immense flocks, with not a sheep on them. I have been led to make these observations from a recent trip on the Long-Island Railroad, when, in the space of about fifty miles, I did not see that number of sheep; and, as a friend with me observed, on passing Hempstead Plains, here are the Downs, but where are the Southdowns? Certainly not there. A great many sheep, I understand, are raised on the north side of the island, and the stock is generally improving; Mr. Becar, W. W. Mills, and J. Smith, having some fine flocks. Still they are the exception, not the rule, and it is the latter that we want. The growing taste for mutton, and the high price a good article will always command, we think should stimulate the farmers of Long-Island to push forward in what I consider a profitable branch of husbandry; and instead of being satisfied with raising from eight to ten bushels of rye to the acre, and then carrying the straw off the farm, consume it on the farm, and not rest satisfied till they can, from the same land, raise from five to six hundred bushels of turnips. That this can be done, we will endeavor, at some future time to show.—*L., in Plow, Loom and Anvil.*

SUGAR PROSPECTS.—The Franklin (St. Mary) Planters' Banner, of the 23 ult., says:

Many of our planters stopped planting their seed cane during the drouth, thinking it wouldn't pay for the trouble; but since the late rain they have recommenced—this time with a prospect of success. We hear many complaints, however, for damage done; some say that one-half of their seed is rendered entirely useless. From all accounts we may expect a short crop next fall.

Similar complaints reach us from almost every quarter of the sugar region.—*N. O. Com. Bull.*

Do not for one repulse forget the purpose you resolved to effect.



NORTH DEVON COW.

BIRTHDAY.

BIRTHDAY (38)*, 10 years old. Winner of the 1st prize at the N. Y. State Show in 1853 and 1854. 1st prize at the Devon Ag. Show at Exeter in 1848, and 1st prize at the Barnstaple and North Devon Cattle Show in 1848, as one of a dairy of cows. She was sired by Proctor (109), dam Taunton (440), and is the property of L. G. Morris, by whom she was selected and imported.

*Davies' Devon Herd Book.

For the American Agriculturist,
GIRLS SHOULD LEARN HOW TO "KEEP HOUSE"

It is evening. I am sitting in my parlor reading a "Daily," which has just been brought from the city. In the cellar, below me, I hear a saw, and children's voices, and now and then, another, more full and manly. I know a quarter of beef is undergoing a process of "cutting up," and I hear a multitude of questions from the little folks about roasting-pieces, boiling-pieces, soup-pieces, and steaks.

"Where is the best steak found?" one asks. I do not observe the answer, for my thoughts have wandered far away, and I am thinking of an anecdote I overheard of a newly married pair. They were both young, and entirely ignorant of the mysteries of housekeeping. They were wealthy, and of course their establishment was not very simple. They had much company, and the lady was subjected to many mortifications. Her servants came to her for directions, but she was utterly at a loss how to give them. Tears often relieved her overcharged heart, but they made her no wiser.

At one time a party of gentlemen were guests at the house. As there was a whole beef in the cellar, the lady proposed they should select their own dinner. A steak was decided upon. But a difficulty arose: no one knew where the steak was to be found. How the locality of the choice bit was ascertained, I do not know, or whether they ascertained it at all. But one thing I do know, and that is, that for want of a little early instruction, it was through much tribulation that the lady alluded to became a superior housekeeper.

No young lady can be too well instructed in anything which will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she occupies, she needs a practical knowledge of the duties of a housekeeper. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will not be necessary for her to perform much domestic labor, but on this account, she needs no less knowledge, than if herself obliged to preside personally over the cooking-stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought that it is more difficult to direct others, and requires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands.

Mothers are frequently so nice and particular, that they do not like to give up any part of their care to their children. This is a great mistake in their management, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful—to assist their parents in every way in their power, and to consider it a privilege to do so.

Young people can not realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery, but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortifications of ignorance can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake, and experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a "troublesome help" which they afford still it is a great advantage to them.

I know a little girl, who, at nine years old, made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast, and salt, and flour to use, and she became quite an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making simple cake, or pies, she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her her little housekeeper, and often permits her to get the sweetmeats for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical their ginging is to her ears. I think, before she is out of her teens, upon which she has not yet entered, that she will have some idea where to find a steak, and how to cook it too.

Some mothers give their daughters the care of housekeeping, each a week, by turns.

It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education.

Domestic labor is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant, accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing.

ANNA HOPE.

[Will some "expert" please give a plain description of the method of cutting up a beef, a chicken, &c.? and tell exactly where the "choice pieces" are to be found.—Eds.]

For the American Agriculturist.

GOLDEN DROP SPRING WHEAT.

I herewith send you a sample of the *Golden Drop or Fife* wheat, as it is more commonly called here, from the fact that the seed from which this sprung was brought three years since from the Fife in Scotland, by a Scotchman. This wheat succeeds better than any other we have ever had here. It is better than the Black Sea, inasmuch as it yields in every season more than that, and is not liable to be struck by rust, and the straw is bright and better than any other spring wheat straw for feeding. The quality of the flour is far superior to that of Black Sea. In fact a great deal of it is being mixed with Genesee wheat and sold as first quality flour. It is superior to the China or Tea wheat, in that it does not shell so easily and waste in harvesting, as the Tea. It makes about the same quality and quantity of flour as the Tea, but will yield, I think, a little more to the acre, especially on poor land. Four years ago there was not a bushel of it raised in this country; Black Sea was raised in great quantity, and now this is exactly the reverse. I raised last season over two thousand bushels, and shall sow as much land this year as last, with the same wheat. Our farmers use it also to sow on their winter wheat-fields in the spring, where the latter has been killed out. The appearance of the wheat is much the same as winter wheat.

BROWNVILLE, Jefferson Co., N. Y. March 7, 1855

TAKE CARE OF THE TREES.—As the frost is leaving the ground, canker-worms will soon begin to ascend the trees, unless proper means are speedily taken to prevent it. Small leaden troughs filled with oil, and encircling the trunks, are a good preventive.

It is stated that the original statue of Power's Greek Slave is in this country. This is a mistake. It was executed expressly for Mr. John Grant, of London, and has never been out of his possession. The Greek Slave in this country is a copy.

FRUIT CROPS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We regret to say, that in many localities in this vicinity, the germ of the flowering buds of the peach tree is to a considerable extent destroyed by the severity of the weather. A small portion of the buds, in most of the trees, will probably produce fruit.—*Worcester Spy*.

Ezra Meach, of Charlotte, besides weighing 400 pounds, has the largest farm in Vermont, keeps 300 head of cattle and 2000 sheep, cultivates 30 acres of wheat, 40 of rye, 25 of corn, 20 of potatoes, 25 of beans, and 50 of oats; 250 acres are plowed and 600 acres are used as meadow.

Zeal without judgment is an evil, though it be zeal unto good.

Horticultural Department.

ROTATION OF CROPS IN THE GARDEN.

It is the custom of many, who have small vegetable gardens, to plant the same crops in the same spots year after year. This may be done and good crops may be obtained, if the land is deeply trenched and thoroughly manured every year. But without these precautions crops will almost certainly degenerate. The onions very likely will become maggoty and rot, and the peas fail to fill out well, and the cabbages show small heads. Though we manure abundantly and work the soil two spits deep, we find it of great advantage to change the locality of the crops every year, with few exceptions. Asparagus cannot very well be changed, and onions seem to do better upon the same spot year after year.

It is now time to make your plans for the garden for the next season, and it will be found an advantage to change the locality of every other crop. Manures should be adapted to the various crops you purpose to raise. Certain kinds of plants require a good deal of ammonia, such as onions, carrots, tomatoes, celery, &c. These should be treated to guano, night soil, or hog-dung. Let a certain portion of the garden be allotted to them, and the manure trenched in, as soon as the season will allow. This may be called plot No. 1.

In No. 2 we would raise potatoes, peas, beans, beets, and corn. On this you should put an abundant supply of vegetable matter, if the soil is not already well furnished, and a mixture of guano and superphosphate of lime. If you have not these, a compost of cow-dung and old turf or muck will prove a good substitute. The pea is a lime plant, and a top dressing of slaked lime pays well.

On No. 3 put no guano, night soil, or hog manure. Here you will raise turnips, cabbages, and the brassica tribe of plants which are sure to be club-footed with these nitrogenous manures. We have found home-prepared superphosphate an excellent manure for these plants. For all the root crops in the garden, use the trenching spade, and make your soil at least 18 inches deep. It is a slow process, but pays better than any other. The quantity of roots that may be raised on a few square rods, thoroughly worked, is astonishing to one who has only plowed his garden six or eight inches deep.

A CHEAP HOT-BED may be made by procuring a couple of sash, say three feet by four, and fitting them to a box. Any rough boards will do. Remove the surface soil the size of the box, and put in horse manure a foot or eighteen inches deep. Cover the manure with six inches of soil, put over your box the sashes, and you have a cheap hot-bed, where you may sow early York cabbage seed, a few tomatoes, lettuce, peppers, &c., and in the middle of the bed, where there is the most heat, a few egg plants. The cost is but a trifle, and it gives

us vegetables several weeks in advance of their time.

PANSIES IN POTS.

I do not know why it should be the case, but certain it is, that but few of the Pansy growers with whom I am acquainted succeed with the cultivation of that plant in pots. My experience is principally among growers in the north; the case may be different in the south, but in this neighborhood the experiment, as some still persist in calling it, has resulted, with very few exceptions, in undeniable failure. As a proof of this it may be mentioned, that for the last three years the Caledonian Society has been in the habit of offering prizes for "Pansies exhibited in eight-inch pots," and in spite of attempts having been made by many in this Pansy-loving district, to produce them in good order at the exhibition, only one grower has as yet succeeded in bringing forward anything approaching to creditable productions. The prize is omitted in schedule for 1855, published by the Society, in consequence, as I understand, of the three years' trial not having been followed by any satisfactory competition.

Although from this reason nothing else was to be expected, still the exclusion is to be regretted, for, when well grown, at the early season of the year at which they are to be had in perfection, they make a valuable addition to an exhibition, and are found very useful as ornaments to the front shelf of a greenhouse. I am one of those who think that, in every case where practicable, the plant should be exhibited with the bloom. The point of habit of plant for decorative purposes is a very important one, and we know that much disappointment is frequently experienced by those who attend exhibitions (although not themselves growers for exhibition) for the purpose of selecting from the specimens shown those varieties which they may be desirous of adding to their collection. It is superfluous, perhaps, to tell the Pansy-grower that his favorite plant is not free at times from the charge of bad habit, and that some varieties are more suited to the border than others; indeed it might almost be added, that some varieties which are esteemed for exhibition purposes are not fit for the border at all. Exhibiting in pots of course brings the habit to the test as well as the bloom. Many have been misled in selecting their varieties of Pansies, and other flowers which might be named, from the bloom alone.

Much more might be said on this subject, but the object at the present time is not that of advocating the exhibition of the Pansy in pots, but that of giving those who are desirous of succeeding with them in this way some hints, gathered from the grower to whom I have alluded, who has succeeded with them, not only as blooming plants for exhibition, but who also, from pots, has won a large number of prizes which have been offered for cut blooms. These hints may not be required for the south, but many in the north are readers of the *Florist*, who, if they will adhere to the mode of management to be mentioned, will cease to find much further difficulty in producing the desired result.

First, then, as to soil. Upon this being of proper materials and those in right condition when mixed together, much of the after success depends. The soils to be leaf mold, sandy loam, and well-decomposed manure. The first mentioned is perhaps the most important of the three; and when in fit condition to form part of the compost, will be found to be a very different material from that which is made to serve the purpose. That which should be used is such as has been prepared somewhat after the following

manner. (I here give the modd followed by the grower in question.) About the 1st of January of each year, a bed is made up for the purpose of forcing rhubarb, composed of leaves which have been kept moderately dry up to that time, and stable manure in somewhat rank condition; the quantity used is generally about twelve large cart-loads of the leaves, with which two cart-loads of the stable manure are thoroughly shaken in and mixed; these together produce a steady and a lasting heat, up to the middle or the end of March; and, as the rhubarb is planted wide, there is space enough between the rows of plants on which to place a single light frame, which is useful for many purposes during that period.

When the rhubarb no longer requires it, the material which formed the hot-bed is removed to another situation; and as the leaves are only very partially decayed, when fresh placed and thoroughly shaken over, the mass again forms another hot-bed, which is used perhaps up to the middle of June. Should the heat be found to fail, it is of course easy enough to increase it by linings in the ordinary way; however, this is but seldom necessary, and generally a sufficient amount remains to produce the desired blood-heat from the bed on which Pink pipings, and the earlier ones of Carnations may be rooted. When no longer needed or serviceable for this purpose, the heap is again turned over, which process is repeated in the autumn, and once or twice during the first winter and the following summer. By the commencement of the second winter the heap has begun to assume the character of mold in some degree; and when this is the case the turnings over are made frequent, and, should frost set in, the whole mass is exposed to its influence. The following spring finds this material in a condition very well suited to digging in to the Pansy beds, for instance, and many other purposes; but it does not form part of the compost which is used for the growing of Pansies in pots until another year, by which time it has the appearance of a dark-colored mold.

The above mode of preparation of leaf-mold is to be recommended for various reasons, the chief of which are, the use which is made of the leaves so long as they will serve the purpose of a hot-bed, and the frequent turnings over which are continued, I ought to have said, up to the time of use, and which are so essential to the good condition of that or any other soil.—S., in *London Florist*.

WHITE MOUNTAIN SPINACH.—If the advantages of this summer spinach were more generally known, I think few gardens would be without it. As it is, its valuable qualities seem known to a few gardeners only.

The Orach, or Mountain spinach, is a native of Tartary, and in this country it grows from three to four feet in height; the leaves are broad and fleshy, of a light green color, and of a delicious flavor when young, in which state it should be gathered for use. The leaves simply require to be well washed, boiling quickly, and adding a little salt to the water.

To keep up a succession in a garden, two sowings will be sufficient, say the end of February and in April or May; any good garden soil will suit it, although it evidently prefers a rich loamy soil. The seed vegetates in about three weeks after sowing, and considerable thinning will be required. If the flower shoots are stopped, a succession of fresh young leaves will be insured throughout the summer, when the common garden spinach has run to seed and is useless.—J. F., in *Turner's Florist*.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, March 14.

This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTRY HOUSES.

We do not believe that the present frost-work and gingerbread fashion of building country houses is to continue long. We say this, because the fashion is a *false* one, based on false premises, and adopted by impulse, as many other bad things are, because new and fanciful. Downing was the first to give them wide notoriety, by his published plans and plausible descriptions. As *temporary* structures for a country box, to which the dweller in a great city can retire for a few months in the summer, they may do; but for the *permanent* dweller in the country, be he farmer or otherwise, all this description of fancy finery is out of place, and out of purpose. We do not lay all this sin against sensible architecture in house-building to Downing, for he had valuable redeeming qualities in the good taste and discriminating judgement with which he handled collateral subjects in connection with them. After writers, and "professed architects" in "Country Homes" innumerable, have followed, with fanciful ideas only, who know little, if anything, of the requisites of country house-keeping; and they have scattered these gim-cracks all over the land, as ridiculous things, in most instances, for the use they are put to, as any one need imagine—particularly when applied to a farmer's occupancy.

It is of no use to describe, or to attempt to describe these things—every body knows how they look—all over tinsel and toggery, as they are outside, and of absurdities within. They are not fit for sensible housekeeping, and we have scarcely known one which has been occupied in the shape in which the builder left it and pronounced it complete, for five years, without very considerable alterations. Nor are we going to give specific plans or directions for house-building in particular; only a few hints, or outlines, as a basis, or principle of construction, which will be found lasting, and important for general purposes.

We maintain that the man who is about to build should, in the first place, take a review of the great purpose for which he wants to build. If a farmer, he should look to the size of his farm, and the number of his family; to their circumstances and relations in life—and lastly, to his own pecuniary ability. If not a farmer, the requirements of the farm in house-building are to be thrown aside, and the rest only considered. All these preliminaries have an important bear-

ing upon the future satisfaction, or enjoyment which the house is to give to the occupant.

In the first place, the house should be either square or oblong in shape. A square gives the greatest space within a given line of wall, but it is hardly so agreeable in shape as the other. The proper proportion for the best appearance should be a width of about one-fifth or one-sixth less than the length. A wing, to contain the kitchen and office appendages should be in rear, and attached mainly at one end of the house proper, running back indefinitely, into wood-houses, or other attachments for household purposes solely. This wing should be less, perhaps two-thirds the height of the main structure, and of a plain style of outside finish. The height of the main body of the house, if more than 40 by 30 feet, should always be of more than one story—say a story and a half, to two—never three stories. We much prefer two full stories. A cellar should be excavated under the whole. This is not absolutely necessary, if the room be not wanted, but it is better that the whole walls may rest on an even base, and not liable to settle irregularly, as well as to give full ventilation. The divisions, or cutting up within the walls, may be adapted to the wants and conveniences of the family who are to occupy it. We premise that the position of the house is a naturally dry one; if not, a thorough under-draining should make it permanently dry, for without this no building can be healthy to its inmates.

MATERIALS FOR HOUSE BUILDING.

Stone, for a country house, is, of all, the best and most appropriate. Best, because, if of proper kind, imperishable; appropriate because a natural production coëxistent with the soil itself, and always in harmony with natural objects around it, no matter what the color of the stone may be.

Brick is the next best material. *If well made*, they are lasting, and easier laid than stone, and can sometimes be adopted where stone is not to be found. Their color is not so agreeable to the eye, and if red, they require paint to harmonize with surrounding objects. There are some clays which make bricks of a soft, pleasant, straw color, which needs no paint, and are quite appropriate to a country house.

Wood, every body knows, is perishable; yet, when stone and brick are not convenient, is the cheapest, first cost. It is, however, more expensive in the long run, requiring frequent applications of paint, and occasional repairs; not so warm, and less becoming as a permanent structure. It is more liable to fire; it is more accessible to vermin, rats, mice, and insects, which are next to impossible to be kept from its walls and partitions. In consequence of these objections, wood is the last material of which a really good house should be built, any where.

HOW SHOULD A STONE OR BRICK HOUSE BE BUILT?

For a stone house, the *cellar* walls should be quite two feet thick; the walls of the first story above ground, twenty inches, and the second story sixteen inches. The main partition walls, from the foundation up, should

be of brick, and they eight inches thick, or the length of a brick. If the cellar partitions be of stone, they should be thicker, as it is difficult to find stones small enough to *bind* well in a thin wall. Where the floor joists are laid, let the wall on which they rest be of full thickness up to the upper surface of the joists, so, to exclude rats and mice, that no space be left under the outer edges of the floors. Instead of furring the inside of the outer walls, on which to lath, to prevent dampness, as is the custom in well built houses, we would prefer to carry up a *double* wall, thus: Let the stone wall be laid, say fifteen inches thick. Within this, and one inch from it, lay a course of bricks lengthwise, and every three or four bricks in height, and four or five feet in length, lay a *bond*-brick, endwise from the inner front of the brick wall back into the stone, so as to bind the two walls well together. This mode of double wall cuts off all dampness from the outer wall, is no more expensive than furring and lathing, and excludes all vermin, which will somehow or other, almost always work in behind the lath. The inside plastering is put at once on to the face of the inner wall, and makes a perfect finish.

This inner wall we would also adopt with outer brick walls—although brick walls, well laid, are less pervious to moisture than stone—and throw aside lath on outer walls altogether. A more expensive house may be built with hollow walls of stone. These are dry and save lathing. Several have recently been erected in this manner in this neighborhood, and are much liked by their occupants.

CHIMNEYS—WARMING—AND VENTILATION.

We would never build chimneys in outer walls, for the reason that they impart what heat they receive from the smoke of their fires into the walls, which escapes at once into the outside air, and, whatever the amount of that heat may be, is lost to the rooms. The only apology for outer-wall chimneys is, that they take up less room than interior chimneys. In the present improved way of warming houses by stoves, either open or close, large chimneys are not required, and the room they occupy is not objectionable. They warm the rooms through which they pass considerably. Let every separate flue be carried up by itself, throughout. Without this precaution they will smoke, if open stoves or fire-place be used. In addition to this, each place should have a separate mouth, or escape, for its own smoke, by a pot or funnel, that the air may play all around it. This is quite as necessary as the separate flue. (See Allen's Rural Architecture, pp. 67-8.)

The best mode of warming a house, aside from cooking purposes, is by a furnace in the cellar. We once thought otherwise; but since the later constructions of furnaces have been perfected, we are altogether converted to their superiority over the use of stoves or fire-places, either for wood or coal. The furnace is safer. It requires no more fuel. It saves much labor in preparing the wood—if wood be used—and in sweeping up dirt, and carrying the fuel into the severa

rooms where needed; and, besides, gives perfect and thorough ventilation to every room thus warmed. It will require more space than we can now give, to go into the details of this, but an investigation into the principles of a properly constructed furnace will convince you of the fact. We have tried it, and know it. Large buildings may be heated by steam pipes. This is the most agreeable way of heating we know, in our dry, winter climate.

After all this preparation, throw a steep, broad roof over the house, projecting from three to four, or five feet, according to the size of the building, beyond the walls, and let the water-gutters and conductors, if you have them, be at least a foot outside the walls, (two or three feet would be better,) that no water can, by possibility, accumulate and run down them, either inside or out. This broad roof is the most important of all the improvements which have been introduced into modern house-building. It keeps the upper walls cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and protects them from beating storms, and gives the whole establishment a comfortable and sheltered look, which is wanting without it. We will illustrate this: Nearly twenty years ago we purchased and removed into a large two-story stone house. It had then been built twenty years, and was considered a grand affair in the country, and a model house of its time. It had stone parapets at the ends, wooden balustrades above the eaves on front and rear, wooden eave-troughs or gutters attached to the plates, with any quantity of expensive filagree work upon them—a master-piece of workmanship, as the architect thought. The walls were massive, and well built, but not double, as we have recommended, nor were they furred, and lathed, inside. The chimneys had separate flues, which all opened on a level at the top. It had, besides, a high basement, in which was a cellar kitchen, and other offices—those intolerable abominations which ought to be a crime to put in any house standing on an open lot—although this was in the midst of a lawn of several acres. The consequence of all these mistakes in an otherwise excellent house, was damp walls, the water, after a frosty time, frequently trickling down the outer sides of the inner rooms; smoky chimneys—at times intolerably so—and nearly double female labor requisite in housekeeping. We suffered these miseries for a while, and then, for the first time in our life, set about the study of house-building, for we liked the place, and did not wish to abandon it for deficiencies which could be remedied. The result was, that the stone parapets, the wooden balustrades, and the carved eave-gutters, were all torn down and thrown aside, a broad, hanging roof took their places, throwing the water more than four feet beyond the walls; separate chimney-tops were carried above each flue; and a substantial furnace for wood built in the cellar under the main hall, carrying warmth and ventilation into the rooms, which had before been supplied with stoves and fire-places. In addition to these a snug upper wing was erected at one end of the

house for the kitchen, and its offices. With these improvements, the house is all that it need be—dry at all times, warm, comfortable, and convenient—before which, with all the cost and pains-taking about it, it was neither.

We would not have mentioned these personal matters, only as an example of the folly of spending money on outside decoration, to the manifest injury of a dwelling itself, and neglecting the great objects within, for which a house really ought to be constructed. Thousands of existing houses in the United States may still be thus altered at small expense, giving absolute enjoyment where is now much discomfort and misery.

CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER VIII.

Hydrogen—Symbol H—Atomic Weight 1.

71. Hydrogen is found in almost all substances that are produced by animal or vegetable growth, but is seldom found in earthy or mineral substances that do not contain water in their composition. Water, however, does form a part of the structure of many of the minerals and earths. Starch, sugar, gum, gluten, oils, and woody fiber, constitute the great mass of organic substances, or those which grow, and of each of these hydrogen forms a part. Starch, for example, makes up about four-fifths of flour, and starch is represented by $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$, or carbon 12 atoms, oxygen 10 atoms, and hydrogen 10 atoms, but the hydrogen atoms are so small that there is only 10 lbs. of hydrogen in 162 lbs. of starch, or about one ounce in a pound.

72. *How to Obtain Hydrogen.*—As water is made of hydrogen and oxygen—HO—if we add something to the water which the oxygen has a greater affinity (or liking) for than it has for hydrogen, it will leave the hydrogen. There are many substances of this kind. A piece of iron or zinc put in water (HO), will in time unite with the oxygen and set the hydrogen free. Put a bright slip of zinc in a bottle of water, and it will immediately be covered with a thin film of a white substance, composed of zinc and oxygen (ZnO) called oxide of zinc, and a little hydrogen escapes unobserved into the air. But this film or coating keeps the water from coming in contact with more of the zinc, so that the continuance of the change is stopped. Now lift out the zinc and scrape off the coating of oxide of zinc (ZnO), and again put it into the water, and the same change will take place as before, and more hydrogen will be set free. So we might go on cleaning the surface of the zinc and dipping it into the water, till all the water in the bottle would be decomposed—its oxygen all united with zinc to form oxide of zinc, and its hydrogen all set free in a gas or air-like form. By putting an empty bladder, or India rubber bag, over the mouth of the bottle every time the bright zinc is dropped into the water, the hydrogen would rise up into the bladder or bag, and we should thus catch it in its gaseous form; though in such an open-

ration it would be mingled with some of the air in the bottle over the water.

73. To avoid the trouble of cleaning the zinc, and of continually removing the bag, another simple process is usually employed. If, instead of wiping or scraping the zinc, we dip it into a mixture of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and water, the acid and water will instantly dissolve the coating or film of oxide of zinc, and leave it bright for an instant. Knowing this, the chemist first puts his zinc and water into the bottle, and then pours in a little acid. Now the zinc grasps a particle of oxygen, letting its hydrogen escape, and no sooner is this done than the acid dissolves the compound formed and leaves another atom of zinc exposed, which undergoes the same change in turn. In this way millions of hydrogen atoms are freed every minute, and being very light, they rise up from the mouth of the bottle and escape into the air; or we can catch them by placing the mouth of a bladder or India rubber bag (freed from air) over the neck.

74. Another way to catch the hydrogen is to hold a tumbler, glass jar, or any open-mouthed vessel, bottom upwards, over the bottle while the hydrogen gas is escaping. The gas is so light that it will rise into the inverted vessel and occupy the upper part of it, crowding down the heavier air. This is a very simple experiment, and any one who has a little sulphuric acid, some bits of old zinc, and a junk bottle, can produce hydrogen from water. Break up the zinc so that it will go into the bottle, put in a handful of it, pour in water enough to cover it, and then add a spoonful or more of acid till the water appears to boil somewhat. The boiling appearance is produced by the bubbles of hydrogen gas escaping. Let this boiling go on for three or four minutes, or longer if it is not very brisk, so that the hydrogen can drive out the air; then put a tumbler over the bottle, and in a few minutes it will be filled with hydrogen gas. Put your hand over the mouth of the tumbler—keeping it bottom upwards—and remove it a little way from the bottle, then you can light the gas with a candle or a blazing match, and it will quickly burn, with very little color to the flame.* We shall, further on, learn that in burning it has united with oxygen from the air, and again formed a new quantity of water.

In the next chapter we will describe some further experiments, which any boy or girl can make, without going to a laboratory for apparatus. We shall try to introduce such experiments as you can all make, and hope you will all try them.

*Be careful in this experiment not to get any flame near the bottle, for hydrogen gas is very explosive, and should it be lighted in the narrow-necked bottle, while mixed with air, it might burst and result in injury.

HOP CULTURE.—We have very frequently been asked for information on this subject. We are happy to be able to give a very full and complete practical essay upon this branch of agriculture, in a series of short articles, which will continue through several numbers. Those specially interested in this subject will find these articles alone worth

many times the cost of our volume, while those not specially engaged in this branch of culture can gather much to interest them.

PRESERVING GRAPES IN COTTON.—We have just received, from a considerate friend in western New-York, a fine specimen of Isabella grapes, admirably preserved by simply enveloping them in cotton. Though thus late in the season, they are really delicious, nearly as fresh as if new, and almost beguiled us into the belief that we had come to the season of the purple fruit. We sincerely thank the fair giver for this token of her regard. May all sweet blessings cluster about her life, and may she never cease to be preserved in the remembrance of her friends.

Our readers are referred to a variety of new advertisements which will be found in their appropriate place. The one headed "Situation on a Farm wanted," is worthy of attention, or so we should judge from reading it.

Stock raisers and those desiring improved animals, will find several advertisements of especial interest to them. Agricultural and other societies will of course note Mr. Williams' proposal to furnish Tents, &c.

TURNING OUT STOCK EARLY.

Most farmers greatly injure their pastures by turning their stock out upon them too early. They ought to wait till the ground has become so firm and compact that the cattle will not poach it; and the grass should be sufficiently high to give them a good bite, without being obliged to gnaw down to the roots. Woodland pastures are the only exception to this rule. On these it is no matter how early stock is turned. The grass here is not so valuable as on open lands, and the leaves still upon the ground of the previous year's forest growth, are generally sufficient to prevent its being poached; besides it is necessary to turn out early on such pastures, in order to give the stock the benefit of the browse.

When the early grass is eaten off too soon, it leaves the roots exposed to spring frosts; and if dry weather follows, the pasture will scarcely recover all summer. But let the grass get a good thick start, and then if not overstocked, it will keep growing till late in autumn unless it happens to be particularly dry.

Sufficient attention is not paid to our pastures. They ought to be harrowed every spring with a fine sharp-tooth harrow, all the manure droppings beat fine, and grass seed sown over all bare or thin spots. After this a heavy roller may advantageously follow.

Spread salt over weedy or bushy places, after cutting them off, and the stock after this will gnaw the herbage so close as to prevent the future growth of the weeds, &c. The following year such spots should be well harrowed and grass seed sown thickly over them. It would be well to keep the stock off of them until the grass has well set, they may then be turned on again.

Good pastures pay as large an interest as meadow or mowing lands, and equally good care should be taken of them.

Mowing lands should never be pastured in the spring; the hay crop suffers sadly if they are.

IMPROVEMENT IN POULTRY.

As one incident illustrating the great progress of late years in this important branch of farming and stock-raising, a friend from Connecticut informs us, that in his immediate neighborhood, fifteen tons of choice, dressed poultry is annually sent to market, when a few years since, scarcely one ton was sold. He says, in the article of geese an immeasurable improvement has been made. A choice African gander, (known by his dew-lap reaching from his jaw the entire length of his neck and belly), is used with from five to seven Bremen geese; and this cross produces great fertility, vigor of constitution, and rapid growth, as any one may see who has watched these stately bipeds leading a brood of a dozen or fifteen goslings, larger than themselves, to their watering places. He says one man hatched, last season, about 80 goslings, from seven Bremen geese and one gander, and raised 70, the others having been lost by maiming. For such goslings, well fattened, he often receives five dollars per pair. This certainly cannot be a losing business.

Another correspondent writes us, that he sold poultry last year to the amount of \$2,900, mostly live and fancy stock. Another friend assures us, his sales have been about \$2,000 per annum, for the last two or three years.

Such large receipts can not be often realized, and we should be sorry to encourage their expectations; but they are a pretty sure guarantee, that the breeders of any choice birds will have no difficulty hereafter in always realizing a handsome remuneration for the trouble and expense in raising them.

CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING DYSPEPSIA.—The effect of mental disquietude in producing this prevalent complaint, is far greater than is supposed. It is well known that persons in good health, of sound digestive organs, who take plenty of exercise, and are free from anxiety, may eat almost anything, and in quantities which would kill those in different circumstances. In reference to this point, Dr. Brigham, an English medical writer, observes: "We do not find dyspepsia prevalent in countries where the people do eat most enormously. Travelers in Siberia say that the people there often eat forty pounds of food in one day. Admiral Seripheoff saw a Siberian eat, directly after breakfast, twenty-five pounds of boiled rice, with three pounds of butter. But dyspepsia is not a common disease in Siberia. We do not learn from Captain Parry, or Captain Lyon, the Arctic travelers, that their friends the Esquimaux are very nervous and dyspeptic, though they individually eat ten or twelve pounds of solid food per day, washing it down with a gallon or so of train oil. Captain Lyon was, to be sure, a little concerned for a delicate young lady Esquimaux, who ate his candles, wicks and all, yet he does not allude to her inability to digest them."

Patience is the key of content.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

BABY POETRY.

A young mother, says the Home Journal, insists upon our publishing the following affecting and beautiful baby poetry, under the head of "Interesting to Ladies." So here it is:

Where is the baby? Bess its heart—
Where is muzzer's darling boy?
Does it hold its little hands apart,
The dearest, bessed toy?
And so it does; and will its little chin
Grow just as fat as butter?
And will it poke its little fingers in
Its tinnin' little mouth, and mutter
Nicey wicey words,
Just like little yellow birds?
And so it will; and so it may,
No matter what its pappy say,
And does it wink its little eyeses,
When its mad, and ups and crieses?
And does it squall like chick-a-dees
At everything it sees?
Well it does! Why not, I pray?
Aint it muzzer's darlin' every day?
Oh! what's the matter? oh my! oh my!
What makes my sweetest chickey ky?
Oh nasty, uggy pin, to prick it;
Its darlin' muzzer's darlin' cricket!
There! there! she throw it in
The fire! the kuel, wicked pin!
There! hush, my honey; go to seep,
Rocked in e kadle of a deep!

WAITING FOR THE CARS.

About 12 o'clock we reached Rome. All the trains on the Central Road were behind time; but they were just about to arrive, and they were just a-going to arrive, for five hours. The room in the station-house was soon filled. Ladies there were, but in no proportion to the gentlemen. They were more patient—at least, outwardly; staying in the house was more natural to them. But the men were full of calculations—how long before the train must arrive now; when it would probably be at Syracuse and Buffalo, or Utica, and Albany; what the chances were for getting to New-York. There were seats in the gentlemen's room for eight, and there were from thirty to fifty persons present. Some heaped up the indolent mail-bags, and sat on them. A roll of buffalo robes behind the door was a special luxury. Some mounted on trunks that had accumulated in one corner. Apparently they were not soft, as they seemed willing to exchange for the buffalo robe whenever it was vacated. Others stood about the outrageously hot stove.

Everybody seemed to be seized with a desire to put in a stick, and when it could hold no more they would occasionally open the door, look in, poke and kick with their feet to crowd them closer, and so it roared red-hot and terrible as a red-dragon. But stout, full-blooded men sat about it with great coats and mufflers on, drinking in heat as if they had a salamander enjoyment of it. The only relief was in the frequent opening of the door to let in new-comers. They came pushing in, with red faces and white coats, powdered with snow like a confectioner's cake. The first business of every one, on entering, was to ask after the train, to which some quizzical answers, some peevish and querulous answers, some downright truth; a few were always hopeful, and not a few sat silent and even sullen.

The next resource of every one seemed to be in an attack upon the pop-corn and apple-baskets. It was a great day for the apple-

boys. When the sale seemed to flag, they would fill up with fresh specimens, and one of them would come rushing in from the telegraph office—"Train only got to Little Falls." "Little Falls!" exclaim a score of westward-going passengers, "it won't be here for an hour." At that they turned disconsolately to the apples again. By and by, in plumps another boy. "Express train only just reached Syracuse; just come from telegraph." This was a clap upon us eastward-going passengers—going, but not gone; and we sighed, and remarked, and comforted ourselves with apples!

Men gathered into groups and talked, at first produce, then politics, then they told stories as long as their memory held out; and then each would saunter up and down the room, with hands in pockets, or behind their back. Newspapers, of which a few were present, were read through—advertisements and all. One great comfort was in going to the ticket office window and peering in—for questions were out of the question—the ticket-master lying in a corner, snoozing. At length he got up and shut his window. This was a great misfortune. Men now would walk up and look very solemnly at it, as if to be sure that it was shut, and then go to the door or window, as if determined to look out of something. At last, some one pulled a sliver from the wood and began to whittle. In a few moments another followed suit, and before long half a dozen were contentedly whittling. I envied them. They seemed at last consoled.

I envied that fat man in the corner, who had sat without winking, certainly without a single motion that I could notice, for a full hour. He seemed entirely occupied in breathing. I envied that old farmer that fell asleep sitting bolt upright, but gradually, like an apple roasting before a good old-fashioned fire, slept himself down to a heap. I envied the imperturbable content of that plump country girl who stood before the glass combing her hair with a five-toothed comb, and dividing, and smoothing, and placing it as if she were in a summer afternoon chamber all alone, fixing for a visit from her "intended." The boys were the only utterly cheerful and happy set. Their sales over, they amused themselves with all manner of boyish tricks. Giving each other a sly nip, giving a choeking pull at each other's tippet, knocking off each other's caps, or crushing them down over the eyes, snapping apple seeds, or throwing cores, and all manner of monkey pranks.

We read all the show-bills, all the railroad placards, all the time-tables, all the advertisements, and studied all the veracious railroad maps, on which ramshorn railroads were made to flow on in straight lines or very gradual curves, while competing roads were laid down in all their vicious sinuosities.

When I said that the boys were the only happy ones, I must except the happy old lady in the corner knitting. She has two younger women by her, and the three are talking and working just as placidly and contentedly as if in the great kitchen at home. Ah! blessed be knitting! Whoever saw a person other than quiet and peaceful that knits. If anger breaks out, the knitting is laid aside. When the needles begin again, you may be sure that it is all right within.

At length the five hours were accomplished; the train came thundering up with a double team of engines. The crowd poured forth eagerly, and in a few moments we were dashing off toward Albany, which we reached at 10 o'clock on Saturday night—too late for any train to New-York that night, thus escaping a night ride, and an article from the Norwich Examiner about the sin of Saturday-night violations of Sunday—wear-

some and sleepy experiences both would have been.

H. W. BEECHER.
N. Y. Independent.

ANDREW JACKSON.

FITZ GREEN HALLECK, in his ode to Burns, unconsciously portrays the character of Andrew Jackson, thus:

Strong sense, deep feeling, passions strong.
A hate of tyrant and of knave,
A love of right, a scorn of wrong,
Of coward and of slave.

A kind, true heart, a spirit high,
That could not fear and would not bow,
Were written in his manly eye,
And on his manly brow.

LOVE—LADIES READ IT.

Dare I venture on this hackneyed theme—a thing which has been exhausted by the poet and the novelist? I dare! not to follow in the train of those who have preceded me and launch a shaft at the blindfold cherub, but, as the champion, the defender of the mischievous boy—to show where lies the fault, to unveil the cause why his arrows are poisoned, and why the rose he offers are sometimes so thickly beset with thorns. Frown not, fair readers! to you are attributable all the misdeeds of the wily god. Did woman feel the responsibility of the station she holds in society—did she feel how much she is the arbitress of man's destinies on earth, nay, even beyond it, how different would she act! Instead of dispensing her smiles equally on the worthy and unworthy, she would show by her discountenance of vice, how hateful it was to her; no matter how talented a man was, how graceful in his manners, or pleasing in person, unless virtue was the guiding star of his conduct, she should banish him from her presence, as being unworthy of breathing the same air with her; she would shrink from his society as she would shun a noxious reptile. Is such the case? No. No matter what a man's vices, if he is handsome, brilliant in conversation, and versed in the arts of flattery, all the smiles and attentions are lavished on him that ought to be bestowed only on the virtuous; while the man who is endowed with every good quality that can render him estimable, if wanting in the showy acquirements of society, is treated with the utmost indifference; thus giving rise to the too generally received opinion that, the worse a man is, the more agreeable he is to woman. Can it then be wondered at, that, to meet her in society, win her affections by a thousand nameless attentions, and slight them when won, is the pastime of an hour to those honeyed flatterers, those destroyers of women's happiness, who, like a gilded serpent, captivates but to annihilate. Were they regarded as the pests of society, instead of being treated as its ornaments, the race would disappear.—*Empson.*

A YANKEE TAKEN IN.—An ingenious down easter, who has invented a new kind of "Love-Letter Ink," which he has been selling as a safeguard against all actions for breach of promise of marriage, in so much as it entirely fades from the paper in two months after dates, was recently "done brown" by a brother down-easter, who purchased a hundred boxes of the article, and gave him his note for ninety days. At the expiration of the time, the ink inventor called for payment, but, on unfolding the scrip, found nothing but a piece of blank paper. The note had been written with his own ink.

Faith has a quiet breast.

THE ALPS.

My first view of the Alps was at Berne. I had taken a walk towards evening to the "Engischo Promenade," as it is called, a mile or so from the city. Thence a fine view of the city is obtained, with its towering cathedral steeple, and the ambergris colored Aar, winding around it, as almost to insulate it completely from the main land. I had seated myself, taking a cup of coffee, and bread, and honey, was observing the people and the scenery, and occasionally casting my eyes in the direction of some huge white clouds, which seemed to hang heavily on the eastern horizon. The thought occurred to me if those clouds were but mountains, how magnificent would they be—they would be beyond all conception or all description; they would satisfy the most intense yearnings of the imagination; they would fill forever that great desire of the mind to feel, if only once, an impression of the purely sublime. I listened to the music for half an hour, sauntering around under the trees, and then strayed along the promenade a little further on, away from the crowd; but my eye still continued from time to time, to fasten itself involuntarily in the direction of those white clouds. They were the most unchangeable clouds I had ever seen; and the impression gradually grew upon me that there was something unnaturally hard and angular in their outline. Can these, then, be mountains? I confess this thought, as it first darted into my mind, occasioned a kind of trembling and sinking through my whole frame. Is it possible that these clouds in heaven, so white, so ethereal, so high above other clouds, that these are mountains?

Two peasants were coming along at the time—their coats and scythes under their arms. I walked up to them and said, "Will you tell me if those clouds are really clouds or mountains?" They looked at me with some astonishment for an instant, either at the energy of the action or the singularity of the question, and then, with a bow, answered:

"Mountains, sir, to your service."

And there they were, indeed, the Alps—the high Alps—like the imperishable white pillars of God's throne, piercing into heaven, incrusting with a pure marble of snow, and faintly tinged with a ruby light, as if it were the smile of the Almighty. I had seen enough. I felt silent, and bowed before the greatness of the works of God.—*Letter in the Providence Journal.*

CHARACTERISTIC.—The following notice of a "run upon a bank," which we clip from the N. Y. Post, is not only amusing, but characteristic of the African and Anglo-American races. The scene occurred at one of the Six-penny Savings Banks of this city:

"Among the swarm of people bringing in deposits of all conceivable values, ranging from five cents as high as \$22, we noticed a stout colored man, who walked up to a desk, inquiring with the air of a millionaire, 'Is the President of the bank in?' 'Here I am at your service, sir.' 'I should like,' says the applicant, 'to make a draft on you to-morrow, if the Bank is prepared for it.' 'Anything to accommodate you, my friend,' said the President; 'how much may your draft be?' 'Well, sir,' said the sable visitor, drawing himself up, coughing and looking as sternly important as if his words were destined to produce a crash in the finances of the universe. 'About nine cents!' 'You shall certainly have it,' answered the accommodating functionary, not at all bewildered at the announcement, 'there is a balance of twenty-one cents to your account—call again.' And the colored man makes room for the next call."

SIT UPRIGHT.

"Sit upright! sit upright, my son!" said a lady to her son George, who had formed a wretched habit of bending whenever he sat down to read. His mother had told him that he could not breathe right unless he sat upright. But it was no use; bend over he would, in spite of all his mother could say.

"Sit upright, Master George!" cried his teacher, as George bent over his copy-book at school. "If you don't sit upright like Master Charles, you will ruin your health, and possibly die of consumption."

This startled Master George. He did not want to die, and he felt alarmed. So after school he said to his teacher, "Please sir, explain to me how bending over when I sit, can cause me to have the consumption."

"That I will, George," replied his teacher, with a cordial smile. "There is an element in the air called oxygen, which is necessary to make your blood circulate, and to help it purify itself by throwing off what is called its carbon. When you stoop you cannot take in a sufficient quantity of air to accomplish these purposes; hence, the blood remains bad, and the air cells in your lungs become irritated. Presently the lungs inflame. The cough comes on. Next, the lungs ulcerate, and then you die. To avoid this you must learn to sit upright. Give the lungs room to inspire plenty of fresh air, and you will not be injured by study. Do you understand the matter now George?"

"I think I do, sir, and I will try to sit upright hereafter," said George.

George was right in his resolution. Will all the boys and girls who read my Magazine imitate him? They will, I know, if they wish to live healthy lives. Make it your motto, therefore, my little reader, to sit upright, whether you sit to eat, to sew, to read, or to converse. Now don't forget it. You must sit upright.—*Forester's Magazine.*

HOW HE BECAME A MILLIONAIRE.—Mr. McDonough the millionaire of New-Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims, which he had prescribed as the rules for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributable. The following is a copy:

"Rules for the Guidance of my life, 1804.—Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Never bid another do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice. Never give out that which does not first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good.

"Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity and frugality. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all, remember that the chief and great study of our life should be to tend, by all means in our power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator. John McDonough, New-Orleans, March 2, 1804. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that, without temperance, there is no health; without virtue, no order, without religion, no happiness; and that the aim of our being is to live wisely, soberly and righteously."

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing more.

A CONUNDRUMICAL LOAFER.

A fellow in a complete suit of faded corduroy, and very dirty withal, tumbled off the steps of St. Andrew's Church, just as the watchman arrived at the spot, and making two or three revolutions on the pavement, stopped face upward before the officer and propounded the following query:

"I say, watchy, are you pretty sharp at conundrums? Why am I like a backsliding Christian? That's a pretty tough one, you think? Well, don't puzzle. It's because I fell away from the church, and am likely to be picked up by the Evil One at last."

The watchman, without thanking him for the infernal compliment, picked him up. On the route down Chesnut street, the captive addressed the captor again:

"Watchy, I'll try you with another. Why am I like the Emperor of Hayti?"

"Because you are a sassy scoundrel."

"No; because I am attended by a black-guard."

"And because you are as big a blackguard yourself as could be picked up in a year's travel."

Nothing more was said till they came in front of Col. Wood's Museum, when the corduroy man once more addressed the man of the mace and rattle.

"Don't get out of heart, watchy. Better luck next time. Why are the Kentucky Giant and myself like the god of marriage?"

"Because you are humbugs."

"Bah! no. Because we are high men." (Hymen.)

"Do you call yourself a high man?"

"Yes, I do. I'm pretty high, I think; if ten smaller of whisky can make me so. Besides, I'm a trump; an ace of trumps, and you know that's always high."

"Ay; in the game of All Fours."

"That's the game I was playing when you came across me."

"You were playing low, I think; for you were flat on your back. But I'll play the deuce with you, and that will be low enough, if you don't get along without any more talk."

"You are not as bright, old fellow, as I thought you were; but here's one I guess that you can *chaw*. Why are you like sugar candy?"

"I can't exactly say," replied the watchman, a little flattered by the saccharine comparison.

"Well, it's because I'd like to lick you, if I had a chance," said the prisoner at the very moment he was thrust into the cage.

This morning, when the conundrum-maker answered to the name of Simon Pearce, the watchman's evidence was heard, and a commitment for vagrancy was speedily made out.

"Can I say a word or two?" asked Simon.

"Certainly," answered the Mayor.

"Why," said the incorrigible offender, "why is a small bob-tail brown horse with a blaze face, like Gov. Bigler?"

"Take him away," said his honor, and the last conundrum remains without solution, to exercise the guessing faculties of our readers.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

IN A TIGHT PLACE.—President of a western bank rushes up to his friend—"Charley, can't you give me change for a dollar? I see the bank superintendent is in town, and I want some specie in the vault to make a show."

NO SCARCITY OF PROGENITORS.—In Hartford, Conn., lately, at the door of a citizen, a very little boy begged very pitiously for something to eat, and in a mournful tone of voice, said, "his parents were dead, and his

father could not get any work, and his mother was very sick indeed."

VETERANS IN LITERATURE, ART, AND THE STAGE.—Another year reminds us of the veterans in literature, art, and the stage, still in the body among us. Our oldest poet is, of course, Mr. Rogers, now in his 90th year. Our oldest historian is Mr. Hallam, now in his 74th year. Our oldest critic is Mr. Wilson Croker, now in his 75th year. Our oldest novelist is Lady Morgan—but we shall conceal her ladyship's age. Our oldest topographer is Mr. Britton, now, if we remember rightly, in his 83d year. Our oldest topographer in point of publication is the historian of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, whose first work was a quarto published before 1799. We refer to Sir Henry Ellis, still the active principal librarian of the British Museum. Mr. Leigh Hunt was a poet, with a printed volume of his effusions in verse, and his own portrait before it, more than half a century ago, and is now in good health, in his 91st year. Our oldest artist is Sir Richard Westmacott, the sculptor, the father of the Royal Academy. Our oldest actor (now that Charles Kemble has gone) is Mr. T. P. Cooke, who was, when we saw him the other day, ready to dance a hornpipe with all his wonted English vigor, and sailor-like skill.

Illustrated London News.

INTERESTING TO THINK ABOUT.—Scientific writers assert that the number of persons who have existed since the beginning of time, amounts to 36,627,843,273,075,856. These figures, when divided by 3,095,000—the number of square leagues of land on the globe—leave 11,320,689,732 square miles of land, which, being divided as before, give 1,314,622,076 persons to each square mile. Let us now reduce miles to square rods, and the number will be 1,853,174,600,000, which, being divided as before, will give 1,283 inhabitants to each square rod, which, being reduced to feet, will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma. Thus it will be perceived that our earth is a vast cemetery—1,283 human beings lie buried on each square rod—scarcely sufficient for ten graves—each grave must contain 128 persons. Thus it is easy seen that the whole surface of our globe has been dug over one hundred and twenty-eight times to bury dead!

"There's not a dust that floats on air
But once was living man."

"I say, boy, stop that ox!"

"I haven't got no stopper."

"Well, head him then."

"He's already headed, sir."

"Confound your impertinence—turn him."

"He's right side out already, sir."

"Speak to him, you rascal, you!"

"Good morning, Mr. Ox."

Swipes' landlady caught a mouse in a China cream pitcher the other day. Swipes advised her to send it to the country Fair for exhibition.

"How would it be classed?" breathlessly inquired the worthy hostess.

"Cotch in China, of course," was the reply.

LEGAL ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Don't accept the hand of anybody who tells you he is going to marry and settle. Make him settle first, and marry afterwards.

"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician. "Faith," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to Botany Bay against his will, faith, he did."

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number. Volumes XI, XII, and XIII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound. The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first thirteen volumes \$14.50. No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced fully 50 cts. per bbl. since our last, owing to the short supply on hand here. It is now about as high in New-York as at Liverpool. Corn is a trifle less.

Cotton of the lower grades, has fallen 1/4 of a cent per lb. Tobacco a small advance.

The weather has been of all sorts the past week, from mild to cold; and fair to snowy, followed by a warm rain.

Money continues easy at 5 to 7 per cent on very choice city securities. Any thing not equal to this, must pay higher rates, according to its goodness.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 13, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Our reports present much the same appearance at the present time, the supply of produce being so limited as to leave little room for speculation or change. There is a moderate supply of potatoes on hand, with the exception of choice Mercers and Carters, which are scarce. White Pink-Eyes also are out of market.

Few people understand the difference of quality even in the same kind of potatoes. Thus we make no distinction between Jersey white Mercers and Western white Mercers, though the former exceed the latter by nearly 50c. per bbl. The Jersey Mercers are much whiter and dryer than the others, and, besides, much less bitter to the taste. This difference depends wholly on soil and location. The lands of certain portions of New-Jersey, as, for instance, the western part of Monmouth Co., produce the finest potatoes in the country. Along the shore the soil is sandy, with a tincture of loam, and is finely suited to early produce, but further back in the country, besides being light and sandy, the soil possesses much greater consistency. The potatoes grown here are very white and smooth. Those coming from the western part of this State are grown in much heavier soil, and are inferior both in taste and appearance. This is equally true of both white and blue Mercers.

Few potatoes come to market from farther west than this State, except when prices are extremely high.

Statements are sometimes made in the papers that measures are taken to prevent countrymen from bringing their produce to market. Speculators, we know, are often sent into the country to buy up produce, and doubtless try to deceive as to prices; but any man is at liberty to send his produce to market on commission, or to come and dispose of it himself. All the stories about cutting harnesses, and pulling out lynch-pins, are mere stuff.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers.....	\$ bbl. \$3 75@4 25
Western Mercers.....	do 3 50@4 00
White Mercers.....	do 3 75@4 00
Nova Scotia Mercers.....	do — @3 50
New-Jersey Carters.....	\$ bbl. 4 00@4 25
Washington County Carters.....	do 3 25@3 75
Junes.....	do 3 50@3 75
Western Reds.....	do 2 75@3 00
Yellow Pink Eyes.....	do 2 75@3 25
Long Reds.....	do 2 25@2 75
Virginia Sweet Potatoes.....	do 5 00@—
Philadelphia sweet.....	do none
Turnips—Ruta Baga.....	do 1 75@2 00
White.....	do — @1 50
Onions—White.....	do 5 00@5 50
Red.....	do 3 00@3 50
Yellow.....	do 4 00@—
Cabbages.....	\$ 100 6 00@10 00
do.....	do 1 00@1 87
Beets.....	\$ bbl. 1 75@2 00
Carrots.....	do 1 50@1 87
Paranips.....	do 1 75@2 12

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs.....	\$ bbl. \$4 00@4 50
Greenings.....	do 3 50@4 00
Gilliflowers.....	do 3 50@4 00

Baldwins.....	do 3 75@4 24
Butter—Orange County.....	\$ b. 25@25c.
Western.....	do 18@23c.
Cheese.....	do 11@12c.
Eggs.....	\$ doz. —@23c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY March 14, 1855.

There is a pretty fair market to-day, although the weather is wet and unfavorable. The supply of cattle is much less than last week, the deficiency in numbers, however, being fully made up in the superior quality of the stock. This is not altogether true, since we saw several droves as lank and flabby as need be; but luckily a few choice lots had accidentally strayed into the yards, which gave to the scene a pleasing variety. These were in fair demand, though much less than they should have been. The truth is, in the trade, much more money appears to be made out of "shadows" than substance, otherwise nothing could tolerate the immense number of shades that weekly float about Washington Yards. It is really gratifying to see a drove of animals now and then which are not liable at any moment to be blown away by a moderate gust of wind. Of the latter we append a few examples.

Mr. W. Florence has 79 fine beeves from Pickaway Co., Ohio, sold by Barney Bartam. They were Durham grades, and in excellent order, estimated to weigh from 700 to 800 lbs. They were bringing from 11c. to 12c. per pound.

Another superior lot, 102 in number, belonging to Mr. N. Williams, of Ross Co., Ohio. These were also Durham grades, and perhaps equal to any in the yards. They were selling by John Merritt, from 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Mr. Joseph Williams was selling 180 high fed animals, very similar to the former, and also from Ohio. They were owned by Mr. R. R. Seymour, and bringing about the same price as those above.

Mr. Joseph Chenowick had a fair lot from Ohio, 74 in all. They were selling by W. H. Gurney, from 10c. to 11c. per lb.

Mr. Hurd had 4 very choice animals from Orange Co., this State. They were estimated to weigh about 1,200 lbs. each, and were sold to Mr. Henry Kelly, of University-place, for \$630.

These were the best cattle in the yards. After them came the grades, including those called by a cotemporary, "scalliwags," "grasshoppers," and some other classical names, which we forbear employing from a frail attempt to imitate.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Extra quality at.....11@12c. Good retailing quality beef is selling at.....10@11c. Inferior do. do.....8@10c.

Beeves.....	8c.@11c.
Cows and Calves.....	\$30@50.
Veals.....	4c.@6c.
Sheep.....	\$3@50.
Swine, alive.....	5c.@5 1/2c.
do dead.....	@7 1/2c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	2889
Cows.....	224
Veals.....	940
Sheep and lambs.....	6409
Swine.....	4052

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves.....1100 Swine.....3300 Sheep.....1000 Veals.....540

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves.....62 Cows.....34 Veals.....254 Sheep and Lambs.....148

By the Hudson River Railroad.....1053 Veals.....14 Sheep and Lambs.....120 Swine.....752

By the Hudson River Steamboats.....

New-York State furnished.....	229
Ohio.....	635
Indiana.....	397
Illinois.....	358
Virginia.....	229
Kentucky.....	—
Connecticut.....	13
New-Jersey.....	—

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

At Browning's the market has been on the improve since last week. There is a scanty supply of stock on hand. A Chamberlain's there is scarcely any stock, and

the prices are much better. Mr. McCarty reports the following sales:

99 Sheep.....	\$348 50
183 do.....	661 75
42 do.....	299 50
68 do.....	253 00
45 do.....	186 25
27 do.....	81 00
91 do.....	326 75
442 do.....	1630 36
163 do.....	664 00
97 do.....	430 44
1237	
Average.....	\$3 87.
	\$4,883 45

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Middling.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Middling Fair.....	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fair.....	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 1/2

Flour and Meal—	
State, common brands.....	8 57 @ 9 —
State, straight brands.....	9 12 @ —
State, favorite brands.....	9 25 @ —
Western, mixed do.....	9 37 @ —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	9 50 @ 9 62
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 75 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 63 @ 9 75
Ohio, fancy brands.....	— @ 9 61
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	— @ 10 00
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 75 @ 10 25
Genesee, extra brands.....	11 50 @ 12 50
Canada, (in bond),.....	9 12 @ —
Brandywine.....	9 37 @ —
Georgetown.....	9 37 @ 9 75
Petersburg City.....	9 37 @ —
Richmond Country.....	— @ 9 37
Alexandria.....	— @ 9 37
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	— @ 9 37
Rye Flour.....	6 25 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 37 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	\$ punch. — @ 22 —

Grain—	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	\$ bush. 2 70 @ 2 75
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond),.....	— @ 2 30
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 25 @ 2 30
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 50 @ —
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 53 @ 2 60
Rye, Northern.....	1 37 @ 1 —
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— @ 97
Corn, Round White.....	— @ 97
Corn, Southern White.....	— @ 97
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— @ 99
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	97 @ 98
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	1 25 @ —
Oats, River and Canal.....	65 @ —
Oats, New-Jersey.....	55 @ 58
Oats, Western.....	65 @ 68
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	\$ bush. 2 25 @ —

Hay—North River, in bales.....— 85 @ 87

Provisions—	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	\$ bbl. 9 50 @ 11 —
Beef, Mess, City.....	10 @ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 @ —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @ 7 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	\$ tce. 21 @ 20
Pork, Prime Mess.....	14 25 @ —
Pork, Clear.....	17 @ —
Pork, Prime Mess.....	— @ —
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	\$ b. 10 @ —
Mams, Pickled.....	— @ —
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— @ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	\$ bbl. — @ —
Beef, Smoked.....	\$ b. — @ —
Butter, Orange County.....	30 @ 32
Cheese, fair to prime.....	10 @ 12

Rice—Ordinary to fair.....\$ 100 b. 3 50 @ 3 87

Good to prime.....4 37 @ 4 47 1/2

Sugar—St. Croix.....\$ b. — @ —

New-Orleans.....4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Cuba Muscovado.....4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Porto Rico.....5 @ 6 1/2

Havana, White.....7 1/2 @ 8

Havana, Brown and Yellow.....5 @ 7 1/2

Tallow—American, Prime.....\$ b. — @ 12

Wool—American, Saxony Fleeced.....\$ b. — @ 42

American, Full Blood Merino.....— @ 37

American, 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....— @ 33

American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....— @ 26

Superfine, Pulled, Country.....— @ 33

No. 1, Pulled, Country.....— @ 23

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

Ten cents per line for each insertion. Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less. Advertisements standing three months one-third less. Ten words make a line. No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 129 and 131 Water-st.

SITUATION ON A FARM WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, German by birth, of respectable parentage, well educated, and who has been engaged in farming for some years already in this and his native country, wishes to find a situation with an intelligent, scientific farmer, in the vicinity of New-York preferred, where ample opportunity, practically and theoretically, is afforded to him, to cultivate and perfect his knowledge of agriculture and keeping of stock. He is able and willing to work, and, although he would like to receive the fair value of his labor, is not especially anxious to get high wages, the main object in view being to secure a place where he can acquire a thorough knowledge of his calling, and where he will be well treated. If such a situation is obtained by him, his employer shall have no occasion to regret the engagement. Address W. L., care of Editors of Agriculturist. 79-82n1178

TENTS! FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, MILITARY COMPANIES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

The Subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of Tents of every description, suitable for Agricultural Fairs, Military Encampments, Camp Meetings, Conferences, Political Gatherings, Exhibitions, &c., &c., which he will rent on liberal terms. He has a large number of Camp Meeting and Military Tents of the following sizes:—24 feet by 30; 16 by 24; 12 by 17; 9 by 12. Also, for Conferences, Agricultural Societies, &c.:—80 feet diameter; 70 feet do.; 60 feet do.; 50 feet do.; and 80 feet by 110; 60 by 90; 50 by 80.

These tents are of his own manufacture, of the very best material, and are every way desirable. When parties renting Tents desire it, a competent person will be sent to erect and take charge of them.

He has furnished Tents to the Agricultural Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Canada, and to many other prominent Agricultural and other Associations, and can therefore with confidence refer those who are about purchasing or renting Tents, to any of the officers of these Associations as to the character of his work and fairness of his dealings.

TENTS AND FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MADE TO ORDER.

He has on hand the largest assortment of Tents on the Continent, sufficient to accommodate seventy thousand persons, and can fill orders for any number of Tents on short notice. All orders by Mail will meet prompt attention.

February, 1855.
79, 84, 8, 93, 7, 102, 5n1182

E. C. WILLIAMS.
Rochester, N. Y.

EXTENSIVE AND VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, AT HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Mr. STRAFFORD has the honor to announce to the Agricultural world, that he has received instructions from JOHN S. TONQUERAY, Esq., to sell by auction, without any reserve, at Hendon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of April next, the entire and far-famed Herd of SHORT-HORNED CATTLE: consisting of about 100 head of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, which have been purchased and bred with great care and attention, from the most celebrated herds, no expense having been spared in the original selection of Cows and Heifers of the highest breeding and character, to which the following first-class Bulls have been used, viz., Helco (9918), Fifth Duke of York (10188), Earl of Derby (10177), the renowned Duke of Gloster (11285), and other very superior animals. Most of the young stock are by the above-named Bulls; and the Cows and Heifers are principally served by "Duke of Cambridge," a son of Grand Duke (10244), and from "Cambridge Rose 7th," a Cow bred at Kirk-leavington, with pedigree, will be issued in due time, and announced with further particulars in future advertisements.

Catalogues, with pedigree, will be issued in due time, and announced with further particulars in future advertisements.
London, 15 Euston-square, Feb. 12, 1855. 79-82n1180

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. OR, NATURE'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC.

For the Prevention and Cure of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease which have common origin in Malaria or Miasma. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—North, South, East or West—and will overy where yield to this newly discovered antidote, which is claimed to be the Greatest Discovery in Medicine ever made.

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted into this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. It will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague, or Billious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will constantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all distressing results of Billious or Ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, &c. The patent at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families and all classes. Farmers and all laboring men by adopting it as a preventive will be free from Ague or Billious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most sickly, is the most valuable one to them.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases, some may require more.

Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle.

Price one Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

Trade circulars forwarded on application, and the article will be consigned on liberal terms to responsible parties in every section of the country.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

AGENTS. New-York—C. V. Clickener & Co., and C. H. Ring; Boston—Weeks & Potter; Philadelphia—T. W. Dyott & Sons.

And for sale by dealers generally. 79-82n1176

FARMERS ATTENTION.—Basket Willows are imported in large quantities from Europe, and yet the market is not supplied.

The Willows can be grown very profitably in this country; it is believed that more than one hundred dollars per acre profit, can be realized with proper attention.

WHY NOT TRY IT! Cuttings can be had in any quantity upon early application to the subscriber, and instructions for planting &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

Hitherto the labor of peeling willows by hand has been the great objection to their cultivation, but now a machine has been perfected, capable of doing the work of twenty men, and doing it well.

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—I have

three Bull Calves, three two-year-old Heifers, one two-year-old Bull, and one five years old, that I will sell from my herd of Short Horns—all thoroughbred.

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Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn.

79-82n1181.

March 15, 1855.

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Mount Fordham, March 6, 1855 79n1179

PURE DEVON FOR SALE.—The year-

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79-82n1175

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—79n1177

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"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 167-88

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76-82n1168.

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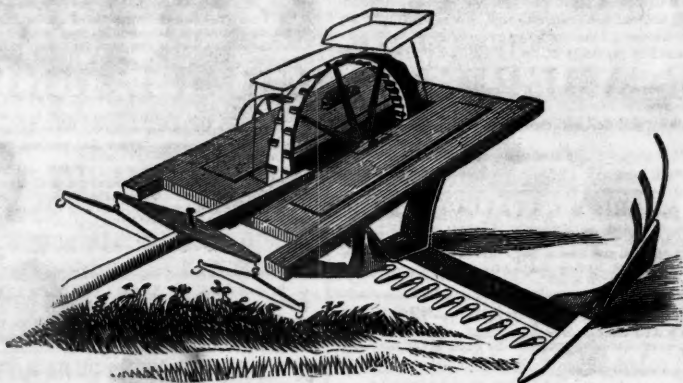
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70—12n1152

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76—79n1165

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Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the "regulations" at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

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